

HOYT FAILS TO BACK T. R. ON WHITMAN

Justice Mentioned by Roosevelt in Oyster Bay Talk Gives His Version.

CREDITS PROSECUTOR WITH HIGHER IDEALS

Admits Nomination for Mayor by Fusion Was Topic Discussed.

COLONEL ATTACKS DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Tells Poughkeepsie Crowd Republican Nominee Wears Tammany and Barnes's Brands.

Colonel Roosevelt in saying yesterday that District Attorney Whitman, prior to the nomination of a candidate for Mayor in 1913, offered him his pledge in writing that he would or would not run for Governor apparently did not relate all the circumstances. According to the version of that conversation told by Justice Franklin Chase Hoyt yesterday the discussion was based solely on the possibility that Mr. Whitman would be nominated and elected Mayor. He said it would be his wish, in such a contingency, to remain Mayor, but if a situation arose where it was felt that the interests of the state would be served by his candidacy for Governor he might consider it, and the advice of the Colonel and men of his ideals would have great weight.

The Colonel's statement was made in the course of his speech at Yonkers, opening the Progressive state campaign. He also repeated the assertion, first made by Lucien Bonheur, that at the same time Mr. Whitman had told the Colonel he had voted for him in 1912. On that day the District Attorney had gone to Oyster Bay with Mr. Bonheur and Justice Hoyt to discuss the Mayoralty.

Justice Hoyt said he did not know what Mr. Whitman said, if anything, along that line. "We spent a large part of the day at Oyster Bay," said Justice Hoyt, "and I did not hear all the conversation."

In regard to the much mooted question as to whether or not Mr. Whitman supported Colonel Roosevelt in 1912, it is understood the District Attorney has explained to his friends that he favored the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt in that year. To that end he voted for the Roosevelt candidates for delegates to the national convention.

When President Taft was nominated by the Republicans and Colonel Roosevelt bolted and started the Progressive party Mr. Whitman supported Mr. Taft and went on his local committee here. "I distinctly remember lunching with Mr. Bonheur," said Justice Hoyt, "it was in 1913, I think, in June. The prospect of Mr. Whitman's nomination for Mayor by the fusionists was one of the topics discussed."

"Colonel Roosevelt was naturally interested in Mr. Whitman's position as to the gubernatorial nomination in 1914 in case he was elected Mayor. Mr. Whitman said that if he were supported by the fusionists and elected Mayor it was his intention to serve out a full term. It was later suggested that a crisis might arise in 1914 in which Mr. Whitman might be of great service to the city and state as Governor."

Mr. Whitman said that he would be reluctant to give up the Mayoralty even for the Governorship, but if such a situation arose he would do that which seemed of the most benefit to the people of the state. He said that if elected Mayor he would not be a candidate for Governor unless there was a distinct call for him irrespective of party lines. The question of Progressive endorsement of such nomination was discussed.

"Mr. Whitman did not seem to think that the call for his nomination should come from the Progressive party as such, but said that the views of Colonel Roosevelt and Progressives of his high ideals would have great weight and influence, in other words, that if elected Mayor he would not run for Governor, but only if it could be shown that he was desired as a candidate by men of progressive principles generally."

The entire conversation was based on the assumption that Mr. Whitman would be nominated and elected Mayor. Later on Mr. Whitman, together with Mr. McAneny and Mr. Mitchell, publicly pledged themselves to serve four years as Mayor if elected.

In his first speech, made at Yonkers, yesterday afternoon the Colonel said among other things:

"Justice," he said, "that the other day at the Republican Club Barnes was there with Whitman and Wadsworth, and all three spoke of the necessity of rescuing the state from Tammany."

SIXTEEN DIE IN MINE

Twelve Others Injured by Ignition of Gas Pocket.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 5.—Sixteen men to-night are known to be dead and twelve injured as the result of a pocket gas explosion early to-day at the Mulga mines of the Woodward Iron Company, near Ensley. Removal of the bodies is proceeding slowly, only nine of the sixteen dead having been brought out early to-night.

Mine officials state the explosion was purely local and was caused by striking a pocket of gas. What ignited the gas itself was not seriously damaged. Mulga mines had a previous explosion on April 30, 1910, when thirty-five were killed.

DEATH RATE AT LOW MARK

Mortality for Last Week Less than Ever Before.

The mortality for the last week was the lowest on record in the history of the city. The rate during the last week was 10.58 a 1,000, which was 154 points lower than the rate during the corresponding week of 1913, being equivalent to a decrease of 165 deaths. Once before this year the death rate went below the figure 11. This was during the week of July.

The one cause of death that showed an increase was that of pulmonary tuberculosis. Taking the increase of population into consideration, however, the increase from this cause was comparatively small. There was a marked increase in the mortality of infants under one year of age and considerable decrease between one and five years. The decrease at five years and over was less marked than at the earlier periods of life.

MRS. ROBT. GOELET GETS FINAL DECREE

Court Also Frees Mrs. Amos Tuck French—Secrecy in Both Cases.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]  
Newport, Oct. 5.—Final decrees of divorce were granted to-day to Mrs. Elsie Goelet, the wife of Robert Goelet, and to Mrs. Pauline Leroy French, the wife of Amos Tuck French, the statutory six months having elapsed since the divorce petitions were granted. Mrs. Goelet sued for divorce on the ground of extreme cruelty and Mrs. French for failure to provide. Both cases were heard on depositions, which were read by the attorneys in almost inaudible tones.

At the time of the Goelet hearing nothing was said regarding the disposition of the children or the question of alimony, and it was presumed that these matters were satisfactorily settled out of court. Neither Mr. Goelet nor Mr. French contested the actions, although they were represented in court by counsel. In Mrs. Goelet's deposition it was said that her husband's attitude toward the servants in his presence was offensive and she left their Newport home, taking the children with her, on January 21 last. The Goelet's New York home is at 647 Fifth av.

Mrs. Goelet is the daughter of the late Henry Whelan, the Philadelphia banker. Her mother is now the wife of C. Hartman Kuhn, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Goelet married Robert Goelet on June 19, 1904.

Mr. Goelet is the son of the late Ogden Goelet. His estate, consisting mostly of New York realty, is estimated at \$250,000. He is a member of the following clubs: New York Yacht, University, Knickerbocker, Turf and Field, Pine Rock, Tuxedo, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Holland Society, Union, Automobile of America, Harvard and the Metropolitan of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. French separated in August, 1911, soon after their daughter, Julia, eloped with "Jack" Geraghty, a Newport chauffeur. Mrs. French later forgave her daughter, but Mr. French is believed to have remained obdurate. Mr. French is a brother of Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt and of Lady Chelmsford, of England.

Mrs. French was Pauline Leroy, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant French. They have five children: Mrs. Samuel Wagstaff, Stuyvesant Leroy French, Amos Tuck French, Jr., Edward Tuck French and Mrs. Geraghty. They were married December 2, 1881.

GOLF BALL COSTS EYE

Artist in Accident on Links at New Rochelle.

Charles M. Reiley, of Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, an illustrator, will lose his right eye as the result of an accident on the links of the Wyklyng Country Club, at New Rochelle, yesterday. He was playing golf when a golf ball, "hooked" by William B. Ryce, of this city, struck the right lens of his eyeglasses and drove a piece of the glass into the eye.

Mr. Reiley is an eye man as a designer of magazine covers and illustrator of children's stories. He drew the first illustrations for James Whitcomb Riley's book of Hoosier poems.

REBUKED GIRL ENDS LIFE

Fearing Father Would Appeal to Court, She Took Poison.

Fearing that her father would carry out a threat to take her to the juvenile court on charges of incorrigibility, Florence Simmonix, fourteen years old, committed suicide in her home, at 214 Morris street, yesterday by swallowing bichloride of mercury. Had company the parents of the child blame for their daughter's act.

U. S. ORDERS DIRIGIBLES FOR WAR WORK

Builders Asked to Submit Bids for New Type of Military Airship.

CHANGE IN POLICY SURPRISES EXPERTS

Reports of Observers from European Fields Believed Responsible.

PURCHASE WILL BE THE FIRST OF MANY

Naval Officers To Be Trained So That Big Fleet of Craft Can Be Manned.

The United States government has issued specifications for two war airships of the dirigible type for immediate delivery. This information reached builders in New York yesterday. The proposed order marks the first move of the United States government in this direction and caused a sensation in view of the conspicuous lethargy of the military authorities along this line up to now.

According to the information given by the government in connection with the call for bids, this purchase is only the first of many, and the object is to acquire at once the craft necessary for the training of naval officers for the handling of larger ships of the same type which will be purchased later.

The most significant fact about the contemplated purchase is the indication which it presents of an entire change of front on the part of the aeronautical authorities of the United States. Up to this time they have consistently refused to consider the dirigible proposition, and their present attitude comes as a surprise to aeronautical manufacturers and experts.

The prevailing opinion of this puzzle is that the government has been strongly influenced by the reports of several experts who have been looking over the European fields in the last six months. Colonel Samuel Reber, of the United States army, who had been studying aeronautical matters abroad, returned to this country three weeks ago. At that time he refused to discuss the results of his trip or to say what recommendations he would make.

Washington Opinion Changed.

Prior to that Captain Mark Bristol, chief of the aeronautical department of the United States navy, had said three months in Europe and it is said that he had special attention to dirigibles. His trip was made just after an Austrian syndicate, headed by Leo Kronau, had been urging the government to invest in a large dirigible owned by the Austrian Aircraft Company, of Vienna.

Last May Captain Thomas S. Baldwin, foremost dirigible expert in America, paid a visit to the dirigible works in England, France, Germany, Austria and Italy. At that time he represented the Connecticut Aircraft Company, of New Haven, and it was that company's intention to bring two dirigibles here with the purpose of selling them to the government.

Apparently nothing came of Captain Baldwin's trip, but last week he went to Washington, where he spent three days in consultation with officials of the War and Navy departments. In view of the exhaustive reports which the government has received in regard to the use of airships abroad, taken in connection with the work done by aircraft in the war, it is apparent to aeronautical followers that there have been some radical changes of opinion in Washington as to the value of aircraft for military purposes.

The communication sent to aeronautical manufacturers in itself contains some such suggestion. The official letter is from the Navy Department and is signed by Captain Mark Bristol. It says in part:

"There is under consideration the purchase for the navy of one or two airships (dirigibles). The displacement will be about 15,000 cubic feet. It is the opinion of this office that there is no design of airship in this country suitable for naval purposes."

"The manufacturers in this country have not had the experience nor have they now the facilities for the manufacture of such airships. It is very desirable for the navy to have manufacturers in this country fully capable of constructing any aircraft required. If airships prove successful in the present war in Europe, there will probably be a demand for several of these aircraft for our navy in the near future. It is my personal opinion that airships will be required for the warlike operations in the air."

"The one or two airships immediately required are for the training of a personnel. This is the reason a small size is considered, whereas for regular service airships of 100,000 cubic feet displacement, or over, will be required."

"The Parosel, Astra-Torres, Clement-Bayard or Forlanini types are favorably considered by this office. You may submit estimates for other types than those herein mentioned."

MUSICAL NEUTRALITY ON DAMROSCH ORDERS PLAYERS TO MUTE ALL WAR NOTES.

Walter Damrosch, conductor of the Symphony Society of New York, yesterday admonished his eighty-five musicians, representing thirteen nations, that good music and war arguments are incompatible one with the other, and that the orchestra must therefore remain neutral. The occasion was the first rehearsal of the season in Aeolian Hall.

Six cardinal precepts were laid down by Mr. Damrosch, and the musicians were cautioned to bear them well in mind. The musicians were told to remember that they are all Americans, no matter where they were born, to open no discussion as to "who started it," to realize that patriotism and bravery, culture and civilization, are not confined to the countries of their birth; to be thankful that they are in a peaceful country, and to permit themselves to be moved to pity, instead of anger.

The thirty-sixth season of the society will open in Pittsburgh in two weeks. The first New York concert will be heard in Aeolian Hall on the afternoon of October 23, with Zimbalist as soloist.

VILLA HASTENS TO QUELL MUTINY

Americans in Naco, Bullet Swept, Ask Wilson for Protection.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]  
Juarez, Mexico, Oct. 5.—With 10,000 of his men in revolt, and discontent among his generals growing, General Villa hurriedly returned to-day to Torreon to avert a more general mutiny threatening in the northern army. The loss of the Herrera army of nearly 5,000, and of the Ardetta forces in Durango, numbering nearly 3,000 more, annoyed Villa, but he became alarmed to-day when General Manuel Chao deserted with 2,500 troops. Chao formerly was military governor of Chihuahua. Villa has notified his generals that he will permit none of them to attend any future peace conferences called by Carranza or his sympathizers. A Villa standpoint, therefore, is no longer the slightest chance to avoid war with Carranza, and his representatives say no further concessions will be made by Villa to the cause of peace.

The Carranza sources come reports that he has perfected plans for crushing Villa's revolt, with three great armies already in the field and moving toward the latter's strongholds. To a million rifle cartridges and a large quantity of artillery ammunition were sent to Torreon to-day from Chihuahua and Juarez on special trains.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]  
Naco, Ariz., Oct. 5.—Under fire of Mexican soldiers for three days, with much property already destroyed, several citizens injured and the menace of a greater destruction before them to-night, Americans in Naco, Ariz., late to-day in a telegraphic appeal to President Wilson for protection. Although twelve troops of American cavalry are on duty here, it is pointed out that they have done nothing except to prevent Mexicans from coming into the town, and that during the three days' attack on the Mexican town opposite bullets have fallen constantly on the American side.

Skirmish fighting during the greater part of to-day was fairly heavy, but the two previous nights, by Villa's forces moving in for a concerted attack. News from the American side that General Carranza and his troops had joined the Carranza forces, apparently has alarmed the Villa commander, and great alarm was caused on the American side to-night when it was seen that Mexican troops were moving to attack from the south, which necessarily would throw the bullets on the American side.

Los Angeles, Oct. 5.—John Espinosa Cuevas, a thirty-year-old producer of Los Angeles, and brother of Don Jose Espinosa Cuevas, ex-Governor of San Luis Potosi, was executed to-day at Mexico City by order of General Carranza, representative here. Don Jose Cuevas was shot a month ago. Both were charged with being traitors.

The House of Representatives sent an appeal to the Department of State to protect Mrs. Cuevas, his daughter, and her children.

20 FIREMEN OVERCOME

Hundreds in Panic at Rag Shop Fire in Bowery.

A score of firemen were overcome and several hundred Italians thrown into a panic at a late last night in a three-story brick building at 298 Bowery, occupied by Levy Brothers, dealers in paper and signs. The damage was placed at \$1,000.

The density of the apartment was necessary for the firemen to work in relays, and about twenty had to be revived in the open air. Italians living in Elizabeth st., in the rear of the burning building, hurried their belongings from the windows, but were quieted by the police.

Two alarms were sent in, and traffic on the Third avenue elevated was blocked for about an hour.

DEER WHIPS 3 IN BOAT

Attempt to Lasso Buck Starts Fight in Harbor.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]  
Stamford, Conn., Oct. 5.—After a desperate fight with three men in a boat, a large deer caused its freedom in the Stamford Harbor to-day and disappeared in Woodland Cemetery. Captain "Jack" Ryle and his sons, James and William, saw the buck swimming across the Shippan shore. The boat was between Grass Island and Jack's Island when they saw it.

von Kluck, Reinforced, Compels Flanking Allies To Yield Their Ground

KAISER DEPOSES GEN. VON MOLTKE

Chief of German General Staff Ousted and His Place Given to General Voigts Rhetz, Whose Ability Has Yet To Be Proved.

By S. HERZLING.

[Special Correspondent New York Tribune and "The London Standard."]  
Amsterdam, Oct. 5.—The German Emperor has dismissed the Chief of the General Staff, Field Marshal von Moltke, nephew of the famous General von Moltke, and has appointed Major General von Voigts Rhetz to that post.

This is a case of changing horses while crossing a stream, and such a measure indicates something like despair in the breast of the Emperor. The new Chief of the General Staff is almost unknown in Germany, so that his appointment does nothing to create a feeling of confidence among the people, who are becoming more and more uneasy owing to the absence of definite good news and continuous whispers of bad news which are wafted from France and Russia.

Information from the other side of the German frontier reveals some of the reported causes of the dismissal of General von Moltke, who appears to have come into collision with his sovereign in regard to several important questions of strategy.

Briefly, if information which reaches me from Berlin is correct, the truth is that the Kaiser wished to subordinate sound strategy to his desire to attack England, while von Moltke preferred to postpone any special measures against England because they would have no effect on the situation in the decisive area of the war.

The Kaiser's famous order to concentrate the best part of the German army operating in France in an attempt to crush the English was not approved by von Moltke, who considered that the strategic necessities of the position rendered other plans more effective. The Kaiser more recently wished to detach a large number of airships and aeroplanes for

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RUSSIANS BEGIN BIG BATTLE NEAR MOVE ON PRUSSIA ON SILESIAN LINE

Victory at Augustowo Opens Way for New Invasion of Province.

Rome, Oct. 5.—The Russian Embassy here made public to-night an official communication from the Russian headquarters staff, saying:

"The defeat of the Germans is complete. Their retreat is changing into a rout that is so disorderly and precipitate that they are forced to abandon everything."

"Two Russian armies are proceeding, one from the west and another from the south, toward Allenstein in East Prussia, fifty miles southeast of Elbing."

"The German losses have not yet been officially ascertained, but it is estimated that they had 70,000 men disabled."

Wounded soldiers who have returned to Moscow from the recent fighting around Ossowetz say the Germans proceeded along a single narrow road with marshes on both sides which runs alongside the railway line within ten miles of Ossowetz, where they were pushed to a standstill by the Russian troops, who worked their way through an exceedingly difficult country of wood and morass, took the Germans on the rear, and surrounded them, exterminated a great part and killed the rest prisoners. What became of the great guns is unknown yet, but they are probably lying at the bottom of some bog, as the only available road for such engines of war was closed to all attempts at retreat.

An imperial order, just published, but dated some time back, mobilizes the Russian forces in another seven provinces of the empire. When the Russian provinces have passed through the mill there remain many more provinces to be mobilized. As yet Russia has not brought to bear more than about one-half of her total available army. Russia, before she approaches exhaustion, can put up to 2,000,000 disciplined men in the field, and although the mobilization is not a voluntary movement, yet a vast majority of the men called are volunteers in spirit.

Petrograd, Oct. 5.—After a week's fighting, which culminated before Szigard, where the main body of the German forces had strongly interposed themselves, the Germans have been heavily defeated all along a line which extends originally to eighty-four miles in Russian territory.

This region is now clear of the German invaders, who are fleeing in disorder through a terrible country, pursued by Russian cavalry and guns. What will be the result of this? It appears from the reports received that their forces were practically annihilated in the fighting they lost from 70 to 80 per cent. The roads are strewn with bodies along the German line of retreat.

It is the opinion of observers that the German intended this costly and futile demonstration to draw the Russian army back to Poland as a preliminary to their main object.

This, as revealed by the present fighting near Warsaw, was an attempt to take Warsaw and thence move to the south and to outflank the Russian army, which, having occupied Galicia, is now moving through Bukovina into Hungary. It is declared here that this intent has been made impossible by the bad condition of the roads. The heavy German artillery sank into the road.

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FRENCH AND BRITISH VAINLY EXTEND LEFT TO CUT ENEMY'S LINE

Unofficial Reports of Battle at Douai Show That Invaders Have Been Forced to Stretch Front Further.

FIGHTING FIERCEST ON WEST WINGS

Allies Repulse German Attacks by Night and Day in Region of Argonne and on Heights of River Meuse.

The official reports of the French war office announce that the battle in the west is extremely violent and that the Allies have "ceded ground" at some points. Fighting at Douai indicates a progress of the Allies' general movement. The Germans have been repulsed in their night and day attacks in the Argonne region and along the heights of the River Meuse.

An official wireless report from Berlin says the Germans have taken three forts at Antwerp and the intermediate redoubts with thirty guns, thus opening the way for an attack on the inner circle of defenses and the city itself. The Russians have been defeated near Augustowo, more than 2,000 unwounded prisoners being captured with guns and machine guns.

Berlin, Oct. 5.—[By wireless to Sayville, Long Island.]—An official report from the German army headquarters says that in the siege of Antwerp the forts of Liere, Waelhem and Koningshoek and the intermediate redoubts with thirty guns have been taken.

"This breach has been made in the outer circle of forts," the report adds, "rendering an attack on the inner circle of forts and the town itself possible."

"Near Augustowo the 3d Siberian and parts of the 22d Russian Army Corps, composing the left wing of the Russian army, on crossing the Niemen River, were defeated after a furious battle lasting two days. More than 2,000 wounded Russians were made prisoners and a large quantity of guns and machine guns was captured."

Other press matter given out in official quarters says: "The force of native troops from British India which recently landed at Marseilles has left that port for the northward."

"England is sowing mines in several parts of the North Sea and a warning to this effect has been given to neutral shipping."

"The Rumanian Crown Prince has been strongly rebuffed for his Russian agitation. The leaders of the Rumanian parties have declared themselves in favor of continuing the neutral policy of the Rumanian government."

Rumanian Socialists Neutral.

"A manifesto issued by the Rumanian Socialist party assumes that the neutrality of the country will be preserved, condemns the Russian propaganda in certain newspapers and emphasizes the dangerous position of Russia."

"Russia is issuing \$75,000,000 unsecured notes."

"The return of the German Imperial Bank last week shows \$429,000,000 in specie which is \$10,250,000 more than that of the previous return."

"The government of the Netherlands has strengthened the Dutch force along the frontier districts to disarm Belgian troops when the latter cross the frontier from Antwerp."

"According to a statement made by Cardinal Bittger, the highest Roman Catholic authority in Bavaria, the statements appearing in English and American newspapers regarding the fact that a large portion of the German army is Roman Catholic, are absolutely without foundation. It is also declared that the English newspaper correspondent overlooks the fact that a large portion of the German army is Roman Catholic."

"A manifesto signed by Harnack, Bode, Behring, Hauptmann, Klingner, Schumann, Reetzgen, Fildes, Deissmann, Humperdick, Eichenmann, Meisel, List, Thoma and Wundt and other prominent savants and artists indignantly protests against what is termed the barbarous warfare of the Germans."

Praise by an American.

"The leader of the American government commission sent to Germany on board the cruiser Tennessee to prepare for the return of American tourists, has addressed a letter to Frans van den Broek and the German American Relief Committee, highly praising the German nation in arms and thanking them for innumerable proofs of kindness."

"British ships have arrived at Lisbon and are probably destined to transport Portuguese troops. Portugal's cooperation in this case is a commendable contribution of the Portuguese forces," it is believed, having been ordered on the demand of the British government."

Washington, Oct. 5.—While no confirmation of the report from Berlin that Portugal was preparing to join the "Corriere d'Italia."

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